

TO CONFISCATE ALL LANDS OF RICH MEXICANS

Peace Conference to Adopt Zapata's Plan of Ayala.

GEN. CARRANZA AGAIN DEFIES WASHINGTON

Two unexpected turns in the Mexican problem promise to cause the United States Government serious trouble. The national conference at Aguascalientes will adopt, or has adopted, Gen. Zapata's plan of Ayala for the immediate confiscation and distribution of all estates in Mexico irrespective of title.

Gen. Carranza sent a rude note to the State Department practically refusing to give assurances demanded in regard to the execution of Vera Cruz by United States forces.

Travelers reaching the border from Mexico city say all is chaos there. It is reported that even the property of foreign diplomats has been seized and that the situation is beyond Gen. Carranza.

ABOUT TO ADOPT PLAN TO SEIZE ALL ESTATES

Zapata Programme Favored at Convention—Factions Ready to Fight.

EL PASO, TEX., Oct. 30.—The expulsion of Gen. Carranza and the selection of his successor is of secondary interest to the national convention at Aguascalientes, which is giving its entire attention to the solution of the agrarian problem, according to despatches to-day from Aguascalientes. This is for the reason that the distribution of the Mexican great landed estates is a matter of intense personal concern to most of the delegates, few of whom were men of property before the Carranza revolution began.

Gen. Zapata's plan of Ayala is about to be adopted in full in preference to the plan of Guadalupe. Many of its provisions have already been adopted. Zapata's plan is broader in scope. It provides for the immediate confiscation and distribution of lands held by the old Federal element, irrespective of title. The Guadalupe plan provides for the confiscation of only such lands as are not held by good title. The Carranza delegates are standing firmly by the Guadalupe plan.

Plans for warfare in the event the convention is finally disrupted are being made by both sides. The brush between Carranza and Villa troops forty miles east of Aguascalientes yesterday, in which about 200 were killed on both sides, was denounced to-day in the convention and the responsible officers were ordered under arrest. They will be court-martialed and shot, despatches state.

Carranza forces at Leon, south of Aguascalientes, have been increased from 10,000 to 15,000 men, under command of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, whom Carranza has permitted to enter the city. Carranza is preferring to have him in command of the troops if a sudden attack upon Gen. Villa's army is necessary. Gen. Candido Aguilar, with an army of 5,000, is being held to watch Gen. Funston's movements. Carranza is also holding Gen. Carrera Torres in command of the troops at the Federal capital.

Gen. Villa has 18,000 men close to the north of the convention city, sundry other thousands in Torreón, the northern garisons and immense stores of munitions of war.

Since no move has been made in the convention to comply with the demand of Carranza that Villa and Zapata be removed from their positions, the Carranza delegates are apparently every reason to believe that action to remove Carranza will result in immediate hostilities.

While intense interest has been focused in the Aguascalientes convention, as is described by newspaper correspondents on the ground as a "potential powder magazine," fresh reports of chaos in Mexico city were brought to the home to-day by arrivals from the south, who reported that officers of the Constitutional army a few days ago confiscated the horses in the stables of the Brazilian Ambassador and of the Minister from Argentina, both of whom made immediate energetic protests to Gen. Carranza.

The passengers also reported that just before they left the capital two wealthy Americans, representing large interests in Mexico, notified to the National Palace for a call upon Gen. Carranza. When they emerged their automobile was gone. The chauffeur, left behind, explained that Mexican army officers had ejected him from the car and taken possession of it. Gen. Carranza instructed that search be made for the car. Unable to find trace of it, he directed that the Americans be paid its value.

W. E. Ryan, manager of the El Rio mine of the Mines Company of America, at Parral, Chihuahua, has been released from imprisonment by Gen. Luis and Mariano Herrera, chief of the United States army, according to advices received to-night at the local offices of the company.

EVACUATION BLOCKED.

Carranza Refuses to Give Guarantees U. S. Demands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—With the breach between him and the Aguascalientes convention widening every day and his hold on his present position in Mexico slipping, Carranza has seen fit to make the present moment an occasion for further objections with regard to the American evacuation of Vera Cruz.

In a timely reply to repeated representations from the State Department which had for their object the obtaining from the Mexican city government of certain assurances in regard to the evacuation, Carranza intimates that he sees no necessity for a discussion of the matter and that he is waiting for the United States Government to notify him of the date upon which the American forces will leave Vera Cruz.

The enthusiastic basis of Secretary Bryan, who rushed off to Mexico city a telegram announcing the President's order for the evacuation, that it might reach the Constitutionalists in the midst of their celebration of the Mexican national holiday, is turned back upon the Administration by Carranza. He calls attention to the fact that this first telegram announcing the evacuation said nothing about any guarantee being a necessary preliminary to the evacuation. Accordingly he sees no reason for guarantees being asked for now.

In the event that the United States Government feels that it must have certain assurances Carranza declares that those given by Gen. Aguilar, military governor designate of Vera Cruz, ought to be sufficient for Washington.

495 MEN OWN NEARLY ALL LAND IN MEXICO

About 95 per cent. of all the land in Mexico, and Mexico has an area of more than 767,000 square miles, is owned by 495 men. There are seven families of great land owners and individual holdings in many cases surpass in extent some of the States of the United States. The Maderos, for example, own land more extensive by twice than the State of Rhode Island.

Luis Terrazas and his son-in-law, Enrique Creel, a former Ambassador to the United States, own three-tenths of the State of Chihuahua, a holding nearly as large as the State of New York. One may travel all night by rail and not leave the estate of Terrazas.

Under the plan of Zapata and other Mexican Socialists the lands so held would be broken up into small holdings.

He would publicly proclaim his intentions to recognize the tax receipts given by American officials, to protect foreigners and their property, refugees of all nationalities and such Mexicans as have been in the service of the American administration.

The whole spirit and contents of the note are regarded here as another demonstration of the impossibility of the United States and Mexico making progress in Mexico as long as Carranza is head of the central Government.

What puzzles officials is how Carranza can persist stubbornly in courses and in acts toward the United States which are regarded as directly contrary to the interests of Mexico, and also of the First Chief himself. They are now about convinced that Carranza will maintain unbroken his present record of never doing anything the United States Government asks and of treating with extreme rudeness every proposal advanced from Washington.

The present state of affairs is regarded as just as bad as could be imagined. It is felt here, and officials see little prospect of improvement. For one thing, the United States will not cotton to Carranza indefinitely until the pledges required are forthcoming from whatever authority exists in Mexico city.

Another factor in the Carranza situation is the convention received by the State Department as meagre, laying more stress on the enthusiasm of the delegates than on what is being accomplished toward solving the agrarian problem. The reports of two days ago, the latest received here, state that the convention has adopted the important articles in the plan of Ayala, or the Zapata programme, which provides for an immediate redistribution of the lands of Mexico.

Rafael Zubaran, Carranza representative in Washington, announced to-night that Carranza is giving notice that he is willing to retire as First Chief provided Villa and Zapata will also retire to private life. This ultimatum was announced in other reports from Mexico several days ago, and reports from the Aguascalientes conference said that the delegates refused to consider it.

Explains Ayala Plan.

Of the adoption of the Ayala plan by the Aguascalientes convention Senor Zubaran said: "Villa and his partisans have always maintained that they are fighting to bring back to Mexico the ideals of government for which Francisco Madero stood. Late they have been equally vociferous in proclaiming that they are opposed to Carranza because he wishes immediately to put into effect agrarian reforms and not await the general elections."

"The plan of Ayala contains the three following provisions: First, a disavowal of Madero as President and the launching of a revolution against him; second, a pledge not to compromise with any of the elements who had ever supported Madero; the naming of Pascual Orozco as First Chief of the revolution or if he declined, Emiliano Zapata, and, third, the immediate seizure of the holdings of the big land owners of the country by the Government."

"For the purpose of obtaining a voting control in the convention the Villistas, abandoning the plan of Guadalupe, to which they were pledged, and unimpaired of their own patriotic professions, joined with the Zapata followers in advocating the adoption of this plan. This action reflects the color of the patriotism of Villa and his followers."

"HORDE OF SAVAGES."

Moheno Pays Tribute to Present Rulers of Mexico.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Quirido Moheno, who was Secretary of Foreign Affairs and later Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Huerta of Mexico, arrived here to-day.

He said that a horde of savages now dominates Mexico, which is without any government. He declared that the better classes of Mexicans would like to see Gen. Huerta back in his old position.

VILLA HIDE SALE UPHELD.

New Jersey Court Rules on \$21,000 Worth Seized at Torreón.

Judge Luther A. Campbell of the Hudson County Circuit Court, Jersey City, yesterday decided in favor of the Central Leather Company of New York, defendant in a suit over \$24,000 worth of hides originally seized by Gen. Villa last January during the fighting in Mexico. James J. O'Neill of New York sought to recover the value of the hides, claiming that they were illegally seized by Villa from N. S. Martinez at Torreón, Mexico.

Martinez had the hides, along with thousands of others, in his storehouse. After Villa seized Torreón he demanded a large sum of money from Martinez and when Martinez refused to pay seized his property. The hides were sold to the Central Leather Company by Villa's agents upon arrival in Jersey City.

The case will be appealed.

EXPECT MORE FOREIGN LOANS.

Other Nations Than France May Seek Cash Here.

The arrangement of the French loan of \$10,000,000, it is believed in Wall Street, will be followed by similar loans to European countries to pay for supplies purchased here.

The prevailing low price for marks is now accepted as being in part accounted for by the accumulation of credits here for the German Government, against which it is making purchases of supplies. It is said a large purchase of cotton and other supplies.

800 U. S. MARINES MAY LAND IN HAYTI TO-DAY

Will Protect American Interests From Rebels Who Are at Port-au-Prince.

NAVY CAUGHT UNPREPARED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Another landing of American marines at Port-au-Prince, capital of Hayti, seems inevitable unless the impending downfall of the Zamor Government and the accession of the revolutionist, Theodore, is more orderly than is usually the case in upheavals of this character in the turbulent island republic.

The transport Hancock arrives to-morrow morning at Port-au-Prince with 800 marines and the battleship Kansas is en route from Vera Cruz. The marines on the Hancock will be sent ashore at once if the American Minister thinks such action advisable for the protection of American interests.

The rebel leader, Davilmar Theodore, is reported as marching on Port-au-Prince from a nearby town, while President Zamor and his brother Charles, who have been powerful factors in the Haytian situation, are reported to be refugees. It is presumed at the State Department that by this time the rebels are in possession of the capital and grave fears are entertained as to the effect of their occupation.

The collapse of the Zamor Government in Hayti has been expected for some time, yet it found the State Department without the necessary forces to give protection to American interests. The Hancock was at Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, instead of in Haytian waters, while no available battleship was nearer than Vera Cruz.

This situation is partly due to the fact that the Navy Department feels that the fleet's efficiency has been already seriously impaired by the retention of a large number of battleships off Vera Cruz, and it has been reluctant to send into West Indian waters such vessels as it succeeded in getting away from Mexico.

Though the Haytian situation is regarded as one of the most dangerous possibilities, there is as yet no indication that the Administration is prepared to take up the real problem in that country with a view to the reconstruction of Hayti, peace and the reorganization of Haytian finances.

The Haytians themselves refuse to invite the aid of the United States in straightening their shattered public affairs, and President Wilson has not yet come to the point of being willing to compel order and financial rehabilitation in Hayti.

It is not thought, therefore, that the landing of marines if it occurs to-morrow, will lead to any definite arrangement for permanent improvement in the situation, which has been steadily growing worse since last winter, when the United States, despite President Wilson's announced Latin American policy, promptly recognized the Government set up by the Zamor brothers.

CENTRAL NET SHOWS INCREASE.

September Report Reflects Results of Economies.

Slight increases in net earnings of the New York Central and subsidiary lines for September show the results of economies in operation. The lines west from Buffalo and Pittsburgh show the most decided betterment. Decreases in net earnings are reported at several points, but in most cases retrenchment has cut down expenses in larger amounts than losses of gross revenue.

The New York Central proper gained \$19,984 over September, 1913, in net earnings of \$2,298,253, losing \$860,209 in gross, which was more than made up in cuts of expenses by \$892,291. The Michigan Central and the Big Four made the strongest showings. Michigan Central decreased its operating expenses by \$423,472, though gross earnings were only \$52,635 less than the year before. The result was a gain of \$312,850 in net over last year. The Big Four gained \$392,637 in net over September, 1913.

Lake Shore showed a decrease in net of \$60,318, reducing expenses by \$15,759, against a \$549,205 decrease in gross. Pittsburgh and Lake Erie showed a decrease of \$319,000 in net, the largest reported for any of the companies. For the nine months to September 30 the New York Central reported a decrease of \$1,179,299 in net income; the Lake Shore, \$2,562,964; Michigan Central, \$625,254; Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, \$2,733,089, as compared with 1913. Big Four reported an increase of \$578,355.

SAM SCHEPPES REAPPEARS.

Witness in Becker Case Is Arrested—Now Over Bill.

Sam Scheppes, at one time notorious as the informer in the trial of ex-Lieutenant Charles Becker, was arrested last night charged with making an arrest without lawful authority. The charge was made by Charles McAnally, a horse dealer, living at the Hotel Empire, Broadway, and Sixty-third street, who also had Louis Scheppes, a brother of Sam, locked up for disorderly conduct. In the West Sixty-eighth street police station Louis placed a countercharge of disorderly conduct against McAnally, who also was locked up.

As the story is told, Sam and his brother Louis have entered the restaurant business at 810 Sixth avenue. Some months ago they sold a hearing to McAnally for \$250, receiving \$100 as the first payment. In an altercation over the collection of the balance Scheppes is charged with threatening himself as an officer and arresting McAnally.

Scheppes waived examination in night court and was held in \$500 bail for his appearance in Special Sessions. His brother and McAnally, on the promise to appear in the West Side court this morning, were paroled. Louis gave \$500 cash bail for Sam.

HOWARD SIPP UNDER ARREST.

Son of Witness Against Police Charged With Blocking Justice.

Howard Sipp, son of George A. Sipp, whose testimony before the Curran committee and the Grand Jury resulted in the conviction of four police inspectors for graft, was arrested last night with Albert Morris of 305 East 121st street after a police chase of Morris from the 125th street station to the Lenox avenue subway to Fifth and Lenox avenues. Morris was accused of picking the pocket of Harry Bentley of 320 Mott avenue and Sipp was charged by Pierce Mulrooney, a lawyer at 160 Broadway, with trying to prevent Morris's arrest.

Both were held on charges of grand larceny after Sipp had been remanded to jail by Magistrate Marsh in the night court.

ENGLAND STILL BUYING GOLD.

Bank Aids \$860,000 Worth to Its Supply.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Bank of England bought gold eagles to the extent of £59,000 (\$295,000) and bar gold to the value of £113,300 (\$565,000) to-day.

DEBT TO BRITAIN IS NEAR A SETTLEMENT

Foreign Acceptances of National Banks May Be Offered to Paish.

ACTION BY A SYNDICATE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the British Treasury, conferred again to-day with the Federal Reserve Board over plans for adjusting American obligations to Great Britain. No announcement was made as the result of the conference.

Gov. Hamilton of the board announced after the conference that every person present had been pledged not to make anything public with regard to the suggestions under consideration. It is authoritatively known that the discussions have reached a definite stage and that both sides are about ready to outline their views with some finality.

At the meeting a week ago a verbal understanding was reached as to certain suggestions which might properly be discussed in more detail and with more formality. Benjamin Strong, Jr., the governor of the New York reserve bank, was then instructed to put these suggestions in writing. It is understood that Mr. Strong's memoranda were the basis of to-day's discussion.

There are good reasons for believing that one of the plans being considered for adjusting this country's indebtedness to Great Britain is to offer that country a quantity of foreign acceptances of the national banks arranged to mature in nine months or one year.

The Federal reserve act authorizes the national banks to issue such acceptances. It is said that this plan if adopted could best be put into effect through the formation of a syndicate by the banks for the issuance of the acceptances because these instruments of credit would be more acceptable to the British financiers if they represented joint obligations of the banks instead of individual obligations.

The British representatives, it is believed, have not yet announced their attitude toward the suggestion. It is necessary before announcing that attitude toward any definite suggestion by the United States that they communicate with London and ask for instructions.

WILSON NOT TO CLOSE MINES.

Does Not Contemplate Any Such Action in Colorado.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The White House set at rest to-night reports that had been circulated that the President was considering the advisability of closing the coal mines in Colorado. The White House issued a statement denying that the President had such a move in contemplation.

BIGGER LATIN AMERICAN ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Bankers Report Steady Growth, but Business Doesn't Exceed \$1,000,000.

Bankers here report that the acceptance market between this country and South America, started soon after the outbreak of the war by several of the larger New York banking institutions, is steadily growing, but has not as yet reached the proportions it might assume during times of peace.

It has been pointed out that the regular channels of international exchange flow through London and that it was only through the temporary suspension of business by that great discount market that American bankers were enabled to enter the field as they have done. The capital invested in South America is to a great extent English and German and in view of this it is only natural that South American countries should do business with and draw their bills on European countries. Thus far the acceptance business of the New York banks and trust companies does not exceed \$1,000,000.

Bankers say that if this country wishes to retain the business of dealing in the acceptances of South American countries it must cultivate the South American field and be willing to invest American capital there. The fact, however, that transatlantic shipping has been so upset by the war has greatly favored the increase of the acceptance business, as South America now purchases goods from this country which she previously secured from Europe. The war has also caused many South American countries to try to sell products here which were previously shipped to Europe, especially to Germany. This is true of Nicaragua, which produces a brand of coffee which finds its entire market in Hamburg. Nicaragua is now seeking another market for its coffee crop it shipped to Germany.

One of the greatest difficulties in doing business with South America, according to local bankers, is that many of the countries there are practically bankrupt and are obliged to borrow from this or some other country the funds with which to do business. For this reason bankers are inclined to be especially careful regarding the extension of credits.

Most Sign Budget To-night. The Board of Estimate must sign the 1915 city budget by midnight to-night. The members may have to turn back the hands of the clock before their task is finished. They worked on the budget all day yesterday and until after midnight this morning. Several small cuts in the tentative budget have been made.

Can't Charge for Changing Meter.

The Public Service Commission has ordered the Northern Union and the Central Union gas companies to stop charging a fee for taking a prepayment meter from a customer's premises and substituting the other kind.

INTEREST GROWS FAST IN "MADE IN U. S. A." PLAN

Hundreds of Letters Reach Committee From Manufacturers and Others.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan, chairman of the temporary committee of business men back of the "Made in the U. S. A." campaign, said yesterday that hundreds of letters were coming in from manufacturers and merchants approving the suggestion of having exhibitions in this city in January and February, when more than the usual number of out of town buyers are here.

Many of the writers said that the exhibits would be a splendid thing for manufacturers, buyers and business men generally.

Manufacturers of toys, dolls, foodstuffs, leather goods, hardware, surveying and scientific instruments are among those who are most anxious for exhibits. They are ready for the opportunity to show people the quality and price of the articles they make in the United States.

The temporary committee hopes to interest in the "Made in the U. S. A." campaign labor organizations whose members are engaged in the making of articles now being imported from Europe. Chairman Hartigan will announce to-day the members of the temporary committee's ways and means and plan and scope committees.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUIET.

Russia Seeking 40,000 Bales of Cotton on One Year Bills.

Business in the foreign exchange market was generally without feature yesterday. Exchange on London hardened slightly in spite of reported purchases of our foodstuffs, medical supplies and munitions of war, while marks eased somewhat on heavy offerings by large dealers. France was firmer on the news that France had established a credit of \$10,000,000 here.

There were credible reports that Russia was endeavoring to finance a purchase of 40,000 bales of cotton by a deposit of treasury bills in London which would mature in one year. Russia wants the cotton shipped by way of Archangel, but no confirmation was received that any foreign exchange dealer had been willing to take the risk on the shipment or to accept payment in notes to mature in a year.

The fall in the price of exchange on Italy was said to be an indication that Germany was purchasing commodities which were to be shipped to her through Italian ports.

Demand was quoted at 450½, as compared with 450 the day before, while acceptances sold at 420½ against 420½. Paris checks were quoted at 513½ and cables at 514½, which compares with 513½ for the former on Thursday and 514½ for the latter on that day. Marks checks were quoted at 88½ and cables at 88½. On Thursday they sold at 88½ for the former and 89 for the latter.

Evans Ale and Stout

IN BOTTLES AND SPLITS. Order Supply from Nearest Dealer.

EXPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE.

This Week's Total Will Be Highest Since War Began.

Exports reported yesterday were very heavy, bringing the total for the five days of the week to \$21,982,768, which exceeded the full week previous by \$872,497. To-day's figures will make the week the biggest since before the war. Yesterday's exports were \$3,175,638.

Imports reported yesterday were only \$1,559,971, giving an excess of exports over imports of \$3,315,727. For the week ended October 24 imports were \$15,801,894, a decrease of \$1,953,320, compared with those of the previous week and of \$805,944, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Cotton exports reported yesterday were 25,375 bales. Undersecretary estimated that the export of wheat for the week will be 7,004,000 bushels, against 6,136,000 last week and 4,105,000 bushels last year. It was estimated yesterday that New England manufacturers of shoes have booked orders for 2,200,000 pairs for export. It is said that the W. H. McElwain Company is turning out an order of 500,000 pairs. British, French and Russian agents will purchase 20,000 horses in Missouri and southern Illinois at \$270 each. The Dodson-Eisher-Brookman Company, wholesale saddlers of Chicago, have received an order for 4,000 artillery saddles.

An important manufacturer of sweaters said yesterday that representatives of sweater makers from all parts of the East are in New York in response to inquiries by one of the belligerents for an immense order of sweaters, reported to be 10,000,000. A large number of sweater orders have already been placed and manufacturers report all mills busy and many working nights.

G. H. Lowden Again Indicted.

George H. Lowden of Hempstead, L. I., who was arrested on an indictment Thursday, was reindicted yesterday on the charge of forgery in the first degree. He pleaded not guilty and his bail, set at \$20,000, may be furnished to-day.

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